BOHEMIA THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

The Territorial Connections of Prussia.

BERLIN.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE-THE SMALL STATES OF NORTH GERMANY-THE POSI-TER-THE PRUSSIAN BILL OF INDEMNITY.

The treaties of peace with Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden have been ratified on both sides, and the first payments of war expenses have been made by them. Peace has been also concluded with Darmstadt under faverable conditions, due to Russian influence. It has only to cede a small territory, almost inclosed, and connecting Program possessions, and has to pay 3,000,000 floring. The

Pressian possessions, and has to pay 3,000,000 florins. The accessions of territory are, therefore, abandoned, for, from the side of Saxon), more is to be expected.

Notwithstanding the acquisition of 4,500,000 of inhabitants is of importance, the territorial connection between the two parts of the Prussian territory which has been established is of still greater advantage. The small independent States in Northern Germany are now so surrounded that they cannot dream of any political independence, while formerly Henever and Electoral Hesse could serve them as supporting points.

During the preparations for the last war Anstrian diplomacy had succeeded for a moment to establish a political connection between Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Brunswick and Mecklenburg, with the intention that they should relly round the Anstrian troops at that time still in Helstein, and should so attack Prussia from the north. If the republity of the military and diplomatic action of Prussia had not prevented the execution of this plan, it would have mut pechane with far greater difficulties in the North than it has found in the campuign with the Southern States. A revolution might still overthrow now the existing administration, but the Governments of the other German States are no longer to be feared by Prussia. They will have to submit either to a Federal organization or to the Prussian Government directly, and will do so without the Smidy ment of any corecive means.

It is different with Saxony, which shall continue, according to the peace concluded with Anstria, under the protection of France, and shall suffer no territorial losses. Its whole boundary south rests on Hohemia, and it has an excellent connection with Bavaria, as well as the best line of communication in its interior, and a population of 2,500,000. Considering that it always entertaine excellent diplomatic connections, which saved it at the Congress of Vienna, as they do now, its future relations with

line of communication in its interior, and a population of 2,500,000. Considering that it always entertaine excellent diplomatic connections, which saved it at the Congress of Vienna, as they do now, its future relations with Prussia are still of great importance.

Prussia requires, therefore, the perimanent right of occupation by her troops, which has been already admitted in principle by Saxony.

As I wrote to you already, the King of Prussia will have no real decision in respect to his future position in the North German Confederacy to the Parliament and that section of German Confederacy to the Parliament and the Parliament assembles. Miliary absolution wants to end what it began without submitting it to a popular vote. Count Bismark counts undoubtedly that the Parliament will render him afterward better services when he has already broken the independence of the States by treatics. In the circles of Prince Charles, brother of the King, and of Prince Frederick Charles, his son, returning with laurels acquired in Bolomia, and in the higher military Giroles, however, very strong objections are entertained against any North-German Parliament. This opinion obtains a great support from the small Courts, which would rather make concessions to the King immediately, than see them imposed by a Parliament. Rights can be again obtained from the King, in using Court influences, but not from a Parliament and from publicity. Every democratic mess, as any Parliamentary assembly is called in Court circles, would divide with the King the rule over the other sovereigns. This would humble thom and weaken the power of the King, Such reasons are principally raised by the female portion of the royal family, and singularly enough even the crown princess takes part in these agritations. It is said in court circles that she does not do it from love for third cousins or from disinterestedness, but merely from personal distile to Count bismark, to whom the daughter of Queen Victoria cannot parden the superciliousness with which he tr

Hanover and Hesse for Prussis, that the King could have yielded on this point. But with the Parliamentary question the Grand Duchees seems to have been more successful. She has at least obtained that the "poor King of Saxony," which has streedy a Prussian garrison, should not, also, loose the remnant of his sovereignty by agitations for a German parliament.

At this occasion the discord in our highest circles has shown itself most thoroughly, while the Prussian civil Commissary de Wurmb, at Dresden, removes the Saxon police efficars which prohibits the meetings of the national party and favors all agitations for parliament and annexation. The military Governor-General de Tchack uses the still existing condition of war to issue a prohibition of all political reunious and meetings, so as to prevent all agitations for a Parliament and for annexation with Prussia, General Tchack has received this order from his chief, Prince Frederick Chatles, and the King has approved. General Techack has received this order from his chief, Prince Frederick Charles, and the King has approved, after the intervention of his siter, this suppression of all agitation in Saxony. The civil commissing De Warmb has naturally bitterly complained of this humiliation to his chief, the Minister, and asked for relief, as he had acted only on his instructions from Barlin. But he has been admonished to be patient, and if the treaty of peace should soon be concluded, as appears likely, our military party will have the satisfaction of surrendering to the King his people with bound limbs. It is in perfect accordance with this that there is in ministerial circles less and less said about a Parliament. I do not, however, believe that Count Bismark has entirely abandoned his plan, but he has to let it slide in the background till he an further it with the King on another occasion.

The change in the Frence Ministry will also contribute to bring everything here to a slower pace, notwithstanding there existed here no belief to be able to overcome all difficulties with France, which one yet believes to be sure for the whole year 1867.

One has them at least one year for the organization of German affairs, and the political difficulties which await thereby. Prassia and the rest of Germany are accounted of too little weight, only absoluties's supercolloueness, and if Franch citizens in other places did not already make themselves perceptible, one would become negligent.

The Neiberbands raise more and more difficulties with record to the nonition of Luxembury, and the forcers of

If French citizeus in other pisces did not already make themselves perceptible, one would become negligent. The Netherlands raise more and more difficulties with regard to the position of Luxemburg, and the fortress of Luxemburg to Prussia, and claim even that Luxemburg was in no connection at all with Prussia, and that Prussia should therefore evacuate the former federal fortress of Luxemburg. I told you some weeks ago that this would be the sore point for the further difficulties between Prussia and France, and the position now occupied by the Dutch Government completely confirms this. For nobedy doubts that France backs the Netherlands, and that all plans of compensation are connected with this intended separation of Luxemburg from Gormany. But this, too, will be slow and cautious work on bohalf of France.

The Prench Minister Moustier was Embassador at The Prench Minister Moustier was Embassador at Berlin during the Crimean war, and organized the famous that of dispatches which put him in possession of the dispatches of the Prussian military envoy at Petersburg, who enjoyed the full confidence of the Emperor Nicholas, and which made him acquainted with the Russian plan of campaign. This is only of interest, as what became known at the time proved him very intimate with the character of conditions and persons at Berlin.

The peace between the Ministry and the House of Representatives has deen settled by the bill of indemnity. It has been voted with three-fourths majority. The wish to show concord of the quarters in the face of foreign complications, were too openly pronounced motives for the lib-

has been voted with three-fourths majority. The wish to show concord of the quarters in the face of foreign complications, were too openly pronounced notives for the liberals, who voted for the bill. The session will probably continue till the return of the troops, that the representatives may still enjoy the aspect of their triumphal entrance, which shall be a great occasion for all kinds of fostives, from the side of the authorities, and of the citizeng. It will probably take place on the 20th of September.

PRAGUE.

THE SUPPERINGS OF PRAGUE FROM WAR IN PAST TIMES-ITS RECENT OCCUPATION BY THE PRUS-SIANS-CONTRIBUTIONS LEVIED BY THEM ON THE CITIZENS-PEACE CONPERENCES-SUPPERINGS OF BOHEMIA FROM THE WAR-BAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

No part of Europe has suffered more frequently and more severely from the ravages of war than the Kingdom of Bohemin. There is hardly a foot of its battle-torn soil that has not again and again felt the awful scourge of the bloodiest internal fonds and foreign invasions. Prague, Its ancient capital, above all, has been oftener visited by the terrible plague of mankind than any other city on the sontinent. A dozen times in the course of the last five Baron Brenner, with their assistants, left for their respect-

centuries the renowned city had to bear the terrors of sieges and insurrections within her walls, and nearly all of her did public buildings show to this day the marks of the violences of these successful visitations. Among such twiceness of past sufferiors, the scores of camen buils, harded by Prussian artillery under Predadels the Great upon the devoted city, that still remain imbedded in the walls of gardens, towers and other public edities, are not the least prominent. Twice, indeed before the outbreak of the war just elosed have Prussian and the remaining the constitutions feeting of from the least prominent. Twice, indeed before the outbreak of the war just elosed have Prussian and the remaining the constitutions feeting of from the least prominent. Twice, indeed before the outbreak of the war just elosed have Prussian grass arounded the fall of a cart, dictated by the Prussian authorities, in which outbreak of the war just elosed have Prussian plus elosed have presented in 1746 in opening the constitutions feeting of from the least without the prominent of a cart, dictated by the Prussian authorities, in which of a cart, dictated by the Prussian authorities, in which the support of the contraction of a cart, dictated by the Prussian authorities, in which the war made to contract the resolution there are the first without the prominent of a cart, dictated by the Prussian authorities, in which the delays of diagram of the contraction of a cart, dictated by the Prussian authorities, in which the delays of a cart table of the contraction of a cart, dictated by the Prussian authorities, in which the delays of the First Inverted Conditions of the Contraction of the Contracti the stills surrounding Practic, and demanded submission in thunder longs. Once they succeeded in 17 Hi in opening the rates of the city to the victorious army of the areast Captain of the Eighteenth Century. Her inhabitants then exparinged the mergless right of the traditional Prussian war policy of making the cherry's country supply the means for carrying on agreesive wars. With the runesabrance of Prussian exactions in these days will vividly in their minds through voted and written tradition, it was natural that the people of Prague watched the course of events in the later part of June and the early part of July with intense maxicity, and were sinch with the groundstakemay when they learned the Austrian defeat at Jeen and the quickly following everyhelming disaster at Koniggaratz.

Though a hombardment was not again inflicted upon Though a bombardment was not again infilted upon the city, owing to ker voluntary abandonment by the Amstrians, no small trais were in store for her. Already, after the battle of Jiein—the bass of which by the united first Austrian and Saxon Army Corps uncor-red the emitted of Bohemin, and placed her at the mercy of the Northern energy a Prussian force had been directed by Prince Frederick Charles to take possession of the city; but it was turned back, while en route, to participate in the decisive struggle at Sadowa. After 10 days of agony since the result at Jiein had randered the entrance of the Prussians but a question of time, news was at last received of the approach of a hostile column on the morning of the 8th of July. The first Prus in that entred the place was a solitary officer who came to summon the municipal authorities to meet Gen. Vor Rosenberg, the communder of the Division detached as a force of occupation, for conauthorities to meet Grot. You knowners, the continuous of the Division defined as a fure of occupation, for consultation as to the manner of providing for his command in the city. The Borgomaster obeyed the summe as; and, after the preliminaries had been arranged, 10,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery marched in and took formal pos-

college, most on the Assament of June which out a leader but the Assament of June which out a leader of the first interest that the Assament of June which out the start, when you was no doubt colled for an inverse of the leader of the College of Particular of College of

authorities to meet Gen. Von Rosenberg, the commander of the Division detached as a force of occupation, for consultation as to the manner of providing for the sommand in the city. The Bornomaxler one yed the summons; and, after the preliminaries had been arranged, 10,00 infantry, eavairy and artillery marched in and took formal possession.

The Pressians did not find much in the way of spoils. The Emperor Ferdinand, who makes the grand old palace "Kradschin" his residence since his forced abdication in 1818, had field with his spouse long before. All the valuables in the Kradschin had been removed. The tumense wealth represented by the treasures of silver, gold, and precious stones attached to the chaptels of St. Neponak, Loretto, and other sanctuaries, had also been packed away and carried to places of safety. The nemerous palaces of the great nobles had likewise been captured of everything portable pessessing any value. The public treasuries had been transferred to Vienna when war had become inevitable. All that the instant and general search of the Pressians brought to light were hanted quantities of annuunition and military stores.

But the city had to pay for the disappointment of the below. A strain of the place of safety. The nonnercoas polaries of the grad nobles had libevies been
en picked of everything portable persesses in any vance. The
public treasures had one transferred to Vicina when was
had become inevirable. All that the instant and gateral
sourch of the Prinstans brought are stores.

Het the city had to pay for the disappointment of the
Prinstans brought are stores.

Het the city had to pay for the disappointment of the
Prinstans in his direction. The 19,000 basis if genes were
at once quartered upon the readents, and the usual regions
ment for their maintenance issued. The offices of the
bigliest rank sought the count ors of the palace of
the nobility and the arely the ware distributed among this
citizens at large. The conqueron were determined to lave
a good time, and did have it most reference to
did the same and the same and to the count of the population in addition to the Pressions
of their sword, layoueds and cause.

The provided with an administure of vicinything, ber
guests got the defined administer of the wellbeing and eloporant of its februlances for the
wellwell and the store of the palace of
the gradient of the count of the providence for the
wellcommander also called upon the city theated for turnist
of the providence of the principle of the
commander also called upon the city theated for turnist
of the principle of the principle of the
commander also called upon the city theated for turnist
of the gradient of the capacitous Pression sections, the principle of the
company of the count of the proposition of t

Thursday morning, a cost, valued at \$30, was stolen from the residence of Mr. Preferick Payne, No. 330 South Seventh-st. Jersey City, by some third who gained access to the hall way by nouns of false keys. The same evening Officer Mana acreated two young men respectively named John fl. Wilson and Robert M. Harrison on anapicion, but subsequently the prisoners were discharged, there being no evidence against them.

OPENING DAY.

To the war-stricken people of Austria the conclusion of name to rise and buy of her. Now, her dainty wares are arranged in the best light of the back parlor, and delicate cards with monogram, and coat of arms, invite the happy few to inspect them before the vulgar eyes of the million such fond anticipations, such enthusiasm, such discriminative preise, such a musical rain of adjectives, or ever

> On the third Thursday of September, always High Thursday, if not Holy Thursday, in the calendar of fashion, comes the grand Public Openings. This year a warm, weak, irresolute drizzlo pervaled the priceless hours, and made walking a misery. Yet, hereic women, careless of polinted reffies, and wet ankies, sought out patiently the lively oracles of the New, and the laws of the Prescribed, and went to bed wrapped in the blessed mantle of a sense of duties done. They know a great deal mere about the fashious than we could tell them within the too cramped limits of a broad-columned triple-abect, and this brief summary is respectfully insurabed only to those whom an unkind Fate forbade to see for themselves. warm, weak, irresolute drizzlo pervaded the priceless

Bonnets are tinier than ever, and more fantastical. Never was anything daintier than these bewitching atoms. They look like inverted moss-basicis, too small to hold anything, or like preternatural saucers of mosaic, finer han Florentine, or like nothing in the world but their airy selves. A Winter bonnet, which protects neither face, neck, cars nor cheeks, might look to fall under condemnation of the sensible, but this fashion is unfortunately sebecoming that the fair sisterhood will freeze rather than not wear it. It is akin to the Lamballi, and a direct descendant of the Fanchos, which, however, looks like an umbrella, or a chaise-top, in comparison. Finely degrees, and heautifully less, we may next Summer expect to find that the bounet has become a tradition, and in its place a golden butterfly will sway on the light crimps of carefully careless hair.

careless hair.

It is an odd fact that the betterfly will cost quite as much as—nay, more than the old-fashioned subvas, for it has been mathematically ascertained that the price maintains an inverse proportion to the cost, and steadily mounts as the smount of material decreases.

We pointed to a charming gray photomenon yeaterday, whose component parts were feur square inches of terry volvet, one feather, evidently the least in a humaning bird's tail, three inches of narrow hack lace, and two yards of ribbon, where a river of physh meandered through a broad mendow of margin, and asked the salesweman, who did not look as if she had lived on a diet of widows houses, the price. Without a blush, she straightway replied, "Thirty-live dollars," which must have implied the modest profit of 500 per cent. Speechless, we pointed to a still similar parallelegram of black velvet, ornamented with jet, and is dumb show demanded the price. "Fifty dollars," answered the sprightty nymph, is metallic tones. And an infinitessimal frombold of gray felt, with a wreath of scarlet velvet flowers—only this, and nothing more—we de-

to let we shall daly record when the October venliet of a robation is set upon them. All thick and warm special looks imperiment in these Summer days, and by no last years to the comfort of those careful ladies who have excel-

THE CASE OF CHRISTIAN GEIS.

fore Justice Sutherland is the Supreme Court Chambers. On the calling up of the case, Mr. Justice Sutherland stated that be had as yet been unable to seu his associate Justices, with the exception of Judge Barnard. That Justice Ingraham had been at the Court rooms, but he had accidentally failed to see

im.
Ex-Judge Dean stated that within a week a similer writ had Ex-Judge Dean stated that within a week a similar wit can been granted by Justice Bernard. That he was inforced by the Distribt-Attorney that over two years ago the whole material been dissussed; and since then the law had been administered nationally in the way which they new proposed. Justice Sutherland states that he had had a conversation with Mr. Justice Bartherland states that he had had a conversation with Mr. Justice Bartherland in Mr. Hallou the point. Ex.Judge Doan—Mr. Vandervoot, the Clerk of the General Sessions, had been down to show the course of practice there. Sessions, had been down to says the course of places.

Judge Sutherland—That did not meet the point, in his

mind.

Ex.Judge Dest.—Your Hener will hear my points.

Judge Sutherland—I don't seast to hear an excument, Judge Dean, but anything you may say will be listened to and considered by me.

Judge Penn.—Then I claim, first, that this matter is adjudicated by the practice of all the Justices of this Court.—by

Jodge Denn-Then I claim, first, that this matier is adjudicated by the practice of all the Justices of this Court—by the practice of Toar Hand.

Justice Sutherland—What my practice was I have already stated, and that granted these write, under the impression that if there was no statute for it, it could be granted under the common law powers, and it matiered little which, but now in this case the question has been raised. Mr. Blues came in and raised certain points before me, and in the examination of the question I came unexpectedly on this section. I don't know that I had ever read it through carefully before—upon this section of the Revised Statutes, at the end of the article abrogating entirely the common inw—bakes corpus. Then the question came by, How was the man before hand supposed that there was a common taw right of baious corpus. Now, there are practical difficulties in the way of presuming a revival of this article of the Revised Statutes. By that article, the recognizance is to be filed in the Glerk's Office of the Court.

Judge Dean—The County Clerk is now the Clerk of this Court.

Judge Jean—In Court, passing by that, when the recognisance was filed four dars before the return dar notice was to be given to the Attorney-General, with a copy of the papers. Has that heen the practice? No.

Judge Dean—I think it is enough to serve the papers on the

Has that been the practice? No.
Judge Dean—I think it is enough to serve the papers on the
District Attorney.
Justice Satherland—But if you restore the set you restore
it. Then whose finity is it to prosecute the certiforar?
Judge Dean Mr. Halt informs me there is no difficulty in
the matter; they issue a bench warrant and take the prisoner
to complete his sentonce.
Justice Sutherland—But how is it to be brought before the
Surreme Court! Who is to give notice? Whose duty is it?
Judge Dean—The practice has been, I ast informed, for the
prisoner to give notice and sur-yet papers on the DistrictAttorney. If they fail of give such notice the District-Attorney dismisses the proceedings and a bench warrant is issued
to come the completion of the scalence. The Courte cermity should not strive to construe an act so as to leave no
ruarantee of personal liberty against the Dogberry's of the
city.

Justice Sutherland-The Revised Statutes constructed &

Justice Entherland—The Revised Staintes constructed d beautiful and perfect system of review as they were originally passed; but this trouble arises from indiscreet legislation. The act of 1850 created a system for the review of the decisions of the numer criminal courts, but this has been decided not to apply to this court.

Judge Dean.—I contend that the set of 1857 never applied to the City of New York and that so far as this city was concerned, it never repealed the 4th article of the Revised Statutes, but they continued in force—and are now in force.

Justice Sutherland—I thought you argued that the Revised Statutes were reviewed by the repeal of the act of 1857 in 1859.

Judge Dean.—That is what they say in the District Attornay's office. Your Honor would not allow use to argue.

Judge Dean.—I seem my client bailed. [Laughter.]

Judge Dean then argued at some length that the act of 1857 was not in any of its clauses intended to apply to the City of New-York. Its title expressly excepted the Cities of New-York and Albany. It was an act to define the powers of Courts of Sessions except in the City and County of New-York and Albany. Y arises sections went on excepting the City of New-York. Their that final clause provided that the provisions of the Revised Statutes in relation to which the rest of the act applied; that is, 154 Courts of Sessions excepting these in New-York. They were larredore not abrogated as to the Court of Sussions in New-York.

Judge Dean further column that this article of the Revised Statutes were already to which the rest of the act applied; that is, 154 Courts of Sessions excepting these in New-York. They were larredore not abrogated as to the Court of Sussions in New-York.

Judge Dean further column that the counts of the Revised Statutes were varied in its title, in other Yorks of the Revised Statutes were then New-York. Any other construction to the purposes stated in its title, in other Yorks to the counter order than New-York. Any other construction to the purposes stated in its

ented to the cree in 13th alsh, by the General term that that act did not apply to the city.

Justice Sective half and that is what produces the trouble—bar we have seened that that act does not apply.

Judge Dean—fir that was been law is the city, a fortiorl, the set of 1507 cts and expressive street of the city of the same courts by the same terms, with the addition that the act of 1507 cts pressive superfed to its title this city. It could never have been intended by the Legislature that in this say of now over 1,000,000 of inhabitants the liberties of the chigans should have been left at the merer of irresponsible Police Justices, without review, in a condition, to fact, worse than the law placed them 201 years ago. Worse than they had at any time alone magna charts was wested from Ring John. The intentions of the Legislature were to be followed even when seeminger contrary to the words of the statute. No such intentions could be assigned to them. The Court was, therefore, bound to interpret them in the way for which he consended, that if there were any doubt he as where the security offered we see ample, and where the questions involved in the case bealf were so doubtful the law should lean in favor of the hiperty of the empan and all coubts interpreted in its taror.

Junice Sutherland stated that when he was first closed to the bench they were in the habit of granting with of certification of the observed to the appeals in criminal cases. This was without any exception of New York City and County.

With regard to the aspeal made to him, he was a modest man, not prove to asserting his own importance as a judge nor the correctness of blacken opinions. No one could see more consciuts that he of the infinity of his judgment, but this was a matter for his judgment. It was better thecretically that a thought have considered to the consideration and should his opinion be shaken would communicate with the counsel.

Judge Dean. —Will your Honor then adjourn the case?

Justice Sutherland stated that be had been mis

tions.

The prisoner was then remanded.

CIVIL COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-SEPT. 21.-Before Justice SUTHERLAND. DECISIONS.

In re. Henry P. Morgan agt. Nathan D. Morgan .tion for receiver granted.

ease S Carmon et al. ugt. Edward J. Petus et al.—Motion witt \$10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

13 Phillips agt Jno. W. Voeburgh —Motion denied J
costs, to abide the event of the action.

W. Moore et al. agt. Samuel L. Vellas.—Motion de-

with \$10 costs, to ablde the event of the action.

Thus, W. Moore et al. agt. Samuel L. Veilas.—Motion desired without costs.

Kearon Reid agt. Joseph C. Y. Miller.—Default set aside; defendant to answer within five days and pay \$15 costs; juigment and execution to stand as security.

In re, the application of Nathaniel Secor.—Motion granted. Special Ferm.—Sept. 21.—Bifors Judge Schillers.

The Challeston STRAMSHIPS.

Jeremish Wintington and Stephen H. Williamson, plansiffs, agt James Adg. r and others. The same plansiffs agt Jumes Adger and others. The motions to vicinite the plansiffs agt Jumes adger and others. The motions to vicinite the same plansiffs agt Jumes adger and others. The motions to vicinite the control of the steamers formery formed part of the Charleston and New York steam pasket line, chue on for argument. The moving defendants the fraud to reference to the proceedings. The Court decided that so fraud had been shown in the judgment and sales, which were in the interest of the defendants, as as to prevent a confiscat.—of their property, and that the defendants had a perfect remedy in their suits in equity, in which, according to the facts admitted of both sides, they must succeed in establishing their right to the property, where me if the plagforms here opened, only a partial remedy could be afforded, and conted the motions. George Bifus, ju, for the moving defendants, James Auger and others. Framen B. Channiler, Edwarts, Van Wickin and Wilson M. Evarts, for the planning and for Paul Spodlard, survivor of Spofford, Tileston & Co.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-SEPT. 21.

Jane Bryant agt. Mary H. Bryant, and John H. Office.

John Caffshan agt. Edward C. Moore; A. M. Lawrence agt.

Gloson Allen; Sidney D. Stocking agt. Francis W. Cooper.— Glidson Allen, Signer D. Schering ages Francisch.

Jacob F. Tunks agt. Joseph Mott; Wm. Newell agt. Exra
Wheeler.—Orders granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-CHAMBERS-SEPT. 21 .-

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—SET.

Before Juliu Cardono.

THE CASE OF THE AWEDIEN SALDONS—CONSTRUCTION
OF THE TREATY WITH SWEDEN—WRIT OF HABEAS
CORPUS GRANTED.
In this case—the arguments in which, and the
epinam of Julige Bitts, have been heretofore reported—an
arphiestion was made by Edwin James, counsel for prisoners,
to Julige Corners for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the
man in order to their discharge.

Mr. James said that although Judge Betts had refused to

SPECIAL IEEM-SEPT 21 - Before Judge CARDOZO.

Austin agt. Hoyt.-See mem. with Clerk,

CRIMINAL COURTS. THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

[defore Justice Bonax.]
STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED. -- On the 31st ult. a trank palonging to Miss Lydia Herron, residing in Clinton,

ave., Brooklyn, was stolen from an express wagon at the Fulwinable ladies' wearing apparel and jewelry, altogether valued at \$2.50. Ashie from the value of the articles, the lady was seriously inconvenienced. Information of the chair was conveyed to Cent. Thorn of the Fourth Precinct, who detailed Detective Malesia of his precinct to look up the case. Yesterds the efficer seacceded in fracing the articles to the powersion of one Peter Fighterty and his wife Eura, inmates of the increment building Nos. 31 and 33 James a., more concently known as "the Barneda," It is searcted by the officer that Fighteria and a season, who was the train from the express wagon, and, after taking it to the sparingens of Fighterty, bruke it upon and divided the contents. The trank was broken up and used for finel. The information is regard to the case was furnished to the officer by a third party. Justice Hogan committed both prisoners for train in default of \$1,000 bail cace. Fisherty is aged 42 years, a mative of Fisherd and claims to be a storekeeper. The prisoners desired their gold in the most decaded measure, the woman declaring that she had procured the articles from a friend.

A Shoutlan Place, for a Nap.—Mr. Charles Brothers, A SINGULAR PLACE FOR A NAP. - Mr. Charles Brothers,

dealer in glass and paints at No. 216 Canal-st., on Thursday night heard the sound as of broken glass in the rear of his night heard the sound as of broken glass in the rear of his store. He at once hurried down stairs and there found a young man named Patrick Hawley who had broken out a pane of rines from the door leading from the part to the hadray, and then crawled through the apetture. The intruder was of right build or he could not have not through such a small note. He was at once secured by Mr. Bisthers, and handed over to Officer Charles of the Tomics Court apond. Vestering the prisoner was arrangeed before Justice Logae. He declared that he did not intend to steal anything but entered the place for the purpose of "taking a sleep." Take plea the magistrate thought to be rather a reliculous one, and he accordingly committed him for train in default of \$500 hail. The account is aged 19 years, a native of this city, and resides at No. 95 Malberryst.

There of Chorn by Bundlans.—Burglars almost invariable choose rainy, dark nights or their operations, and, as a years, a mitre of this city, and feeders at No. 30 Mainterry-M.
THEFF OF CLOTH BY BURGLARS.—Burglars almost invariably choose rainy, dark hights so their operations, and, as a
consequence, Thursday night was not allowed to pass by the
"crackaman" without making one or more attempts to secure
the property of some citizer, who was at the time probably
reposed in famoid security, trusting in the virtue of belts and
bars. These, in most cases, however, are of very little use
against the moders contrivances anopted by the thieves, who
have among their number some of the best inventive talent,
and most skilld incentances in the country. About widnight,
Officer Hargerty of the Sixth Precinet, while petroling his
beat, saw two mon come from the store of Adolph Schmidt,
No. 6 Danne st., each of them having a roil of cloth under his
arm. Decraing the circumstance snapsholous, he ran after the
thieves, who dropped the cloth and ran. The officer succaseded in overtaking one of the fightlyes, who gave the mance
of William Barke. Retracing his steps with the prisoner the
officer picked up the bundles of cloth aropped by the thieves,
and took both them and the prisoner to the Surion-House,
and took both them and the prisoner was arradged before
Justice Hogan, and committed for trial in default of \$1,000
ball. He is a resident of Norfolk st., aged 26 years, and a
hatter.

Alleged Forged Check.—Officer Wonderley of the Forty. hatter.
ALLEGED FORGED CHECK .- Officer Wonderley of the Porty.

fourth (Brooklyn) Precinct yesterday arrested John Cole, on the complaint of Mr. Edward H. Pyait, doing business at No. the complaint of Mr. Sawniant testified that on October 19 113 Bread st. The complainant testified that on October 19 1965, the secused came to him and asked him to Sash a check 1865, the secused came to him and asked him to dash a check for \$75, purporting to have been drawn on the National Bank of the Republic of this with by one H. A. Wilson. Believing the statement of Cole that he had taken the check in the way of binainess, and that it was perfectly good, the complainant advanced the money and took the check. He subsequently ascertained upon inquiry at the bank that no such name as that on the check appeared upon their books. Oil the above exidence, and the testimony of Mr. James B. Hall, receiving teller of the bank, that no sich name appeared upon their books, Justice Hogan decided to essmit the prisoner for trial in default of ball. He is a nerive of this city, aged 27 years, and resides in One-bundred and-thirty-second-st.

The CITY CAR SWINDLE.—The vexed questions as to what constitutes a legal fare on our city valiroads, and several in-

constitutes a legal fare on our city railroads, and several in-stances of collision between the conductors and irate passen-gers who considered themselves swindled and refused to submit to the extortion, have already come before the Courts. On Thursday night Mesars. S. M. Allen and J. R. Parshall, doing business at No. 13 Murray-st., retreet ear No. 32 of the Thirdare, lipe at the Astor House for the purpose of proceeding to their respective residences up town. The conductor, Charles Brown, soon called upon them for their fare. Mr. Allen tendered 11 cents in payment for himself and companion. This was refused by the conductor, who demanded one cent additional. Mr. Allen declined to accede to the demand, and the conductor then threatened to put Allen and his companion out of the cars, asserting at the same time that he had no choice in the matter, he was but obeying the orders of his superiors. Mr. Allen and his friend still continued firm in their refusal to pay the additional cent and were accordinate ejected by the conductor and the driver. Prizacia Geoglaman, whom he had onlike to his assistance, and a third. mit to the extortion, have already come before the Courts. On ico Sutherland-You would have to make a full argu- parties called at the Tombs and made complaint before Jun

ment to show the a constitutionality of a provision by the people of the State repeating their own acts. Was would have the right to raise such a que. Most a way was injured by it. Judge Jeans Any period way was injured by it. Judge Dean suched the law of this te show that the actice and papers torne by to be served on the Attorney-General were now to be served on the Attorney-He far sher argued that even if that Act this apply then, the act of 1850 reviews the revised storated by its repeal of the act of 1850 reviews the revised storated by its repeal of the act of 1850 reviews the revised storated by its repeal of the act of 1850 reviews the revised storated by its repeal of the act of 1850 reviews the revised storated by its repeal of the act of 1850 reviews the revised storated by its repeal of the act of 1850 reviews the revised storated by its repeal of the act of 1850 reviews the revised storated by the case in 1850 reviews the revised that that has act did not reply to the city.

Justice Scale Inc.

SENTENCES.—During the morning cossion. Mary Thompson, keeping a Fourth Ward brothel, was convicted of having atolen over \$80 from a Greek satler, and sent to the Panis

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

MRETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS—FINAL ACTION OF THE TRANSPER OF THE STREET CLEANING CONTRACT. At 12 o'clock, noon, yesterday, the Street Cleaning Commissioners met in the Mayor's Office. Present, Mayor Commissioners met in the Mayor's Office. Present, Mayor Hoffman in the Chair, and all the members. The matter of the transfer of the Street Cleaning contract from Messrs. Brown, Devoe and Knapp, to ex-Judeo James R. Whiting, having been referred, at a previous meeting, to Corporation Comme Richard O. Gorman, requesting his opinion as to the validity of such transfer, that goatleman stated he thought the transfer could be legally made, and a resolution was adopted at the meeting before referred to confirming the transfer, provided the new contractor gave the necessary surelies for the fainful surface of his contract. At the meeting held restorage say Judge Whiting submitted the names of William T. Ladd, of Tarrytown, and Charles Whiting, of No. 85 Summifert. Ricowlym as his survivies in the sum of \$12,500 cach. These surelies the Commissioners accepted, and the atreet cleaning contract is now in the hands of ex-Judge Whiting. The Commissioners after auditing the usual semi-montaly payment of

At 24 o'clock p. m. yesterday a fire occurred on the third floor of the three-story building No. 405 Grandet, in the spartments of Mrs. Sarah Diacon. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a little deaghter of Mrs. D. having its some matches, which is some unexplained manner set first the appropriate. The little gard was with great difficulty receded unburt from an upper story window. She was so fright end as to be unable to give any coherent account of the argin of the fire. But for the promptness of the Fire Degate ment under Chief-Kaujtseer-Kinguland, there would have been a heavy loss, as the building in which the fire originated is surrounded by a number of other wooden buildings, through which the firms would have run with great rapidity. As if was the third floor was burnt out and the contents almost entirely consumed. At 24 o'clock p. m. yesterday a fire occurred on the

BASE BALL

THE TOUR OF THE EXCELSIONS-THEIR GAME IN EALTIMORE-ANOTHER VICTORY.

The match between the Excelsior and Pastime tracted a large assemblage of speciators, a great number of ladies being present. The weather was oppressively hot, and

ladies being present. The weather was oppressively hot, and the Excelsiors appeared to be fistigued, for they played a very poor game, though they came off the victors, as will be very by the awcended users.

The Club arrived at 1 p. m., and were received at the depot by a Committee of the Pastine Club, and after a hot risk from Washington, they had to take a hotter walk in the sun, carrying their bangange, of the Chambourg Mouse, where they had hand, afterward taking the street cars to the Madison-are grounds—admission to which was a quarter of a doller on the constant, and as a large crowd was present, the Club must have made a good thing out of it. What with the enervating effects of the walk through the sun and the want of rest, together with other drawbacks, among which was the absence of their captain, Joe Leegest, whose presence in the nine always inspires confidence, the Excelsions entered upon the game like a lot of must, their batting, pitching, catching and goneral finding being in striking contrast to like fine display

| SCORE | SCORE | SCORE | SCORE | SCORE | Store | Score | Scor

The above Clubs will pay a match game at Hotoken on Tuesday, September 23, 1860; game to be called at 2 a clock p. m.

HOWARD MISSION FOR CHILDREN.

Thursday night was a gula night at the Howard Mission Building, No. 37 New Howety. The children connected with the schools of the Moston, to the number of about 500, west gathered in the two school-rooms of the institution, where they were addressed by the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, the Rev. H. were addressed by the Liev. Matthew Hale Smith, the Rev. H., It Fuller of the Cannon-st. Church, and other gentlemen in terested in the education of the children of the poor of the metropolis. The children in their thin favored the addresses with anging, and displayed their very best behavior. As obliging gentlemen had brought his magic isniers, and during the evening entertained the javonics with its wonderful show, the children mainfesting their delight in strill and enthuisation cheers. The great feature of the evening, hewever, was melous—indeed we believe Mr. Arnold, the energed superintendent of the Mission, styled the occasion his "mission-leded," A whole warpen lead of melous had been provided, which were agread upon the 16 tables of the diving room the basement, and devoured in an incredibly short space of

which were spread upon the 16 tables of the dising-room at the basement, and devoured in an incredibly short space of time. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly as the chi-dren conducted themselves with excellent decorum, a fact which speaks well for the faithfulness and ability of the de-voted teachers of the Mission schools.

WESTCHESTER NEWS. ANOTHER BURGLARY .- Another burglary was com ANOTHER BURGLARY.—Another burglary was committed on Wednesday afternoon at the house of Edward Sulfate, in the town of Greenburgh. The house was broken open by the thieves while Mr. Sailin, and the rest of the family were at Westebester County Fair, and robbed of hair a dopen silver spoons and forks, marked A. H., a silver-planted case, basket, silver butter knife, a govern-barreled revolver, a bur of carrirdges, and a quantity of clothing, the loss amounting to \$72.

A BURGLARY AT A RAILEGAR STATION.—Ou Wednesday.

nesday burglars broke into the Harlem Railroad Station, at

Needay burglars broke into the Harlem Railread Station, 41
Woodlews, by forcing an entrance through the door. They took some clothing found there, and about \$25 in money. They left up clue behind them.

A SURPRISE SUPPER PARTY.—A party of burglars by the into the house of Mr. Shampnols in the village of White Plain.

On less Monday night, while Mr. Shampnols was paided to the cost and a meerscham, pipe, all valued at about \$50.

GRASSHOPPERS IN K. NSAS.—The Leavenworth papers Grasshoffers in a "sas.—The Leavenworth papers report that a vast army of grasshoppers have reached Lawrence from the West. They had gleaned out Topeka, the Capital, of garden vegetables, grass and glover, and left the ground as if bettned with fire. Corn is esten to the roots. How widely they extend is not stated. They travel four or five miles a day. In Nebraska they had crossed Salt Creek and Weeping Water, having come from the West destroying overything in their course.

ple-nic of the Fanian atstorhood will be held on Monday, the 24th mat, at Jones's Wood, and not at the Cremorne Gardons

PIC-NIC OF THE FENIAN SISTERHOOD.-The grand as preclarily advertised. This effection in time and ple maxically, the Communications and affecting sentences managed about for the numbers expected to attend.